

PIERMEN BALK AT VACCARELLI; MAYOR ANGRY

Hylan's First Effort Fails to Settle Strike; Will Try New Plan To-day. TROOPS NOT WITHDRAWN

L. W. W. Agitators Arrested for Fomenting Antagonism to Government.

Mayor John F. Hylan failed to make any progress toward settling the strike of the longshoremen yesterday, but the strikers made another distinct breach in their own ranks when John F. Riley, head of the strike committee, and about 40 per cent. of a group of longshoremen, who had gathered for a conference with the Mayor and his conciliation board, walked out of the meeting with the flat declaration that they did not want E. Paul A. Vaccarelli to be their representative on the strike. This further disunion among the strikers themselves indicated that there is a possibility of such a gradual breaking up of the strike as the steamship men have predicted.

A session of the Mayor's conciliation committee yesterday morning and a conference with the National Waterway Transport Commission later in the day followed last night by a meeting at City Hall between Mayor Hylan, the strike committee of the longshoremen and delegates from the Hudson and East rivers and John F. Riley had telegraphed a protest to Secretary of Labor Wilson against the inclusion of Paul Vaccarelli in the conciliation committee appointed by the Secretary at the request of the Mayor.

Last night's meeting hardly had begun before Riley said pointedly that the men were willing to meet the Mayor at any time, but that they objected to meeting "certain people" Mayor Hylan tried to dodge the question and said he represented the city and could not be bothered with the bickering of various organizations over individuals. Riley, however, was firm and said that the strike committee had gone on record against Vaccarelli and that they did not want him. It was at this point that Dick Butler, head of Local 836, declared that Riley did not represent the views of all of the strikers, and after another ineffectual protest Riley and some 40 per cent. of the longshoremen left the room. The remaining delegates agreed to meet the Mayor and his conciliation committee in Tammany Hall this afternoon. At that time the Mayor will present a plan which he is confident will end the strike.

Evidence of L. W. W. Plotting.

The arrest yesterday morning of three men found distributing revolutionary pamphlets in the streets was cited by T. V. O'Connor, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, as evidence that he had not been mistaken when he said in the early stages of the trouble that L. W. W. influences were responsible for the walkout.

All three of the men arrested were born in Russia, they told the police. They were Frederick Antonchik, 29 years old, 29 Henry street, arrested at West and Christopher streets by Patrolman Joseph Hughes, and Samuel Blowski, 28, of 79 Rutgers street, and John Schuster, 22, of 185 Madison street. Blowski and Schuster were arrested at the headquarters of the L. W. W. on complaint of David J. Liken, a member of local 781, who said that the tenor of the circulars had enraged the union men gathered in front of the headquarters building at 164 Eleventh avenue.

Antonchik and Schuster were distributing a circular in the form of a proclamation addressed to the strikers by the "Communist Party of America, Local Greater New York," calling upon the strikers to "get rid of the present Government and establish in its place a workers' government like the Soviet republic of Russia."

Antonchik asserted that the leaflets had been given to him by a member of the longshoremen's organization and that he was unable to read English. He was ignorant of the contents. The third man of the trio was giving out a pamphlet in Italian even more inflammatory in its terms. All three were held in \$1,000 bail by Magistrate Morris Koenig in Jefferson Market Court for examination on Thursday.

Interest in Troops' Arrival.

Apart from the negotiations begun by the Mayor interest in the pier strike situation yesterday centered in the arrival of the transport George Washington with 500 members of the Twelfth United States Infantry. These men were ordered to this port from Newport News by the War Department, and later to the docking of the George Washington at Hoboken yesterday morning it was generally believed that the action of the national Government in ordering them here was the first move in the adoption of a policy of intervention and that an attempt would be made to break the strike by throwing the resources of the Government into the fight.

Developments yesterday, however, failed to bear out this theory, and Mayor Hylan's first effort to settle the strike was emphatic in its declaration that the newly arrived men would be utilized only on the Government piers and that their efforts would be confined to keeping the army transports moving. He explored the reports which have been circulated that the men were equipped with machine guns and were to be scattered along the various piers. The men were put to work in dinghies on the Hoboken piers.

Secretary of War Baker in a telegram to Mayor Hylan refusing the request of the latter to postpone the dispatch of troops to this city stated that the men had been sent for the purpose of maintaining the service of the transport service.

"The vessels which the War Department is operating are public vessels and their operation is essential to provide needed supplies for the army and navy and for the return of emergency men will be brought back from France. The port authorities have been directed to maintain this service and to take whatever steps may be required to continue the necessary operations at the port. I will cooperate with you in any possible way about an adjustment of the strike difficulty."

"The War Department's policy has always been and will be to deal fairly with labor, but the maintenance of the transport service upon which the army and navy depends and which is bringing home soldiers returning from France is a part of the war operations of the Government and I intend to continue their operation."

Government Is Losing Money.

Gen. Rhanks said: "It is an absurdity to suggest that these men are here with machine guns for the purpose of overawing the strikers. They are here as Government servants on purely Government work. We have had 500 tons of mail on the pier. We have several vessels waiting for coal and the delay

In carrying out this work is costing the Government a great deal of money. A number of ships taken over by the Government from private owners for Government work are in course of being put in shape to be returned to the owners under the contract with the Government. These vessels have got to be put into the same shape as when we received them and this work, too, is being done at the expense of the Government. It is suffering heavily on account of demurrage."

Officials of the International Mercantile Marine, which operates most of the large passenger and cargo steamers plying between New York and European ports and which has been one of the chief sufferers from the walkout, declared that they would begin work this morning. One of the executive officers of the big steamship combine said: "The longshoremen are at the end of their rope. To-morrow morning we will begin the work of moving our cargo, and we will do it under fire or not under fire. The longshoremen have had ample time to make up their minds what they intend to do. Our old employees are welcome to make up their minds to come back to work."

In the Chelsea district, where the piers of most of the European steamship lines are located, the day passed without incident. In Brody this also the waterfront continued quiet. There were a few men at work, including about seventy-five at the army base in South Brooklyn. The local officers had completely evinced no desire to take up their duties. William Jacobs, business agent of Local 965, declared that 300 out of a membership of 500 men at work while James Wilson of Local 308 said he expected to have 600 men at work during the day. Joseph Buono, secretary of Local 836, admitted, however, that the strike committee had completely lost control of their men, who are determined, he said, to hold out for a dollar an hour and double pay for overtime. There was some activity at the Hudson Terminal, where most of the deserters from the ranks of the strikers are employed.

Meanwhile freight of all kinds continued to pile up on every steamship which has left the New York Port Office since October 15, when one shipment was sent via Montreal. It piled up to the ceiling in the Porten Mail Division at East and Morton streets and at Washington street.

Shipping Board officials expressed the view that to-day would see the beginning of a serious break in the number of men on strike. They seemed to have information that a large number of the conservative elements among the strikers are thoroughly tired of the struggle and are anxious to return to work if assured of police protection, and that the Shipping Board hopes to be able to arrange. It was intimated that if the city is not able to afford protection to the men who are willing to work, the War Department will take charge of the situation.

DEADLOCK KEEPS UP IN EXPRESS STRIKE

Private Teamsters Now Want Raise of \$5 a Week.

The striking expressmen, who have been out for eight days, are waiting for the Railroad Administration to back down on its policy of no arbitration until the men return to work. Walter D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, however, remains firm in his stand that, as the strike is in violation of the working agreement between the American Railway Express Company and its New York drivers, the issue lies with the strikers.

Meanwhile the public continues to suffer the inconvenience of a complete tie-up of all express service. The Post Office is able to handle only a small part of the normal express shipments under the parcel post system.

The private teamsters now threaten to strike. They also are members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, but their demand for \$5 more a week and one hour less work a day is a separate affair, and if they walk out it will not be a sympathetic strike. The New York Team Drivers' Association has their demands under consideration and will meet some day this week in an effort to reach a settlement with the teamsters now receiving \$21 to \$25 per week and working from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. At union headquarters, 731 Eighth avenue, the leaders declined any connection with any other strike. Their grievance is a private one that was existing since last May, when their demands were put before the Wage Board of the Railroad Administration, they said. The delay of the authorities in handing down a decision caused the strike.

ASK VOICE IN MANAGEMENT.

Rail Employees Should Get It, Says British Leader.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—"Railway employees ask a share in the management of companies, and it is hoped the companies will consider this proposal," said J. H. Thomas, secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, in a speech in Derby last night.

He expressed the belief that railway employees could contribute to the management by reason of their experience and ability, and that in this capacity their services would be valuable to the railroads and the country.

put your payroll on an automatic basis

The International Payroll Machine will add and list your pay roll and tell you the amount of each denomination right down to the number of pennies required to make up your payroll correctly. It will count this money into envelopes and keep a permanent record of the amount put into each envelope. It will check the payroll at every point and balance the cash automatically!

It's hard to believe we know, but send for a list of present users of International Payroll Machines. It's pretty convincing.

International

Reading, Pa.

Manufacturers of Payroll and Machine

New York Office 265 Broadway

Phone North 715

Offices in Syracuse, N. Y., New Haven, Conn., Newark, N. J., and all principal cities.

See our exhibit at the New York Business Show.

PRESSMEN'S CHIEF REBUFS OUTLAWS

McHugh Says Members Must Quit Suspended Unions and Join New One.

BOLSHEVISM THE ISSUE

Rouse of "Big Six" Refuses Again Employers' Offer of Arbitration.

Declaring the main issue in the present printing trades strike to be one of "straight out and out Americanism against Bolshevism," William McHugh, vice-president of the International Association of Printing Pressmen and Assistants of North America, flatly refused yesterday to receive the persons responsible for the present trouble back into his organization.

Mr. McHugh was asked to attend a meeting called by pressroom foremen in the hopes of effecting a settlement of the strike. The foremen being anxious that he should permit the two striking locals which are under suspension by their international organization to remain their formal standing in it.

Mr. McHugh, in the presence of James J. Bagley and Bernard Nolan, leaders of these two locals, declared himself firmly on the side of the strikers.

In their determination not to deal with the striking pressmen and assistants until they have regained their good standing with their international organization, they are standing firm. They feel that to enter into any agreement with either Bagley or Nolan would be tantamount to a recognition of the strike.

As before, the employers refused to recognize Mr. Rouse as a representative of the striking pressmen and feeders and talked with him solely on the question of the demands made by his own union. They reiterated their willingness to arbitrate all points, including the question of hours, but Mr. Rouse again refused to agree to the latter proposal.

LAUNDRY SITUATION IMPROVES

Strikers, However, Threaten to Call Out Barbers and Butchers.

Laundry employers said yesterday that the labor situation as far as they were concerned had improved greatly in the last week and that they would not be surprised to see the end of the strike this week.

Four wet wash plants are running. The flat work plants, so it was said at the headquarters of the employers' organization, are practically normal, with the exception of a few shops where the drivers are out on strike. Several finish work plants have opened.

Mr. Smith, president of the joint board of the International Laundry Workers Union, said yesterday that the strike would last indefinitely. He said that the laundry drivers were all out and that there was also a possibility that the coal drivers might join in a sympathetic strike.

Engineers employed in laundries, according to Mr. Smith, were expected to join the strike before the end of the week. He added that the strikers would have the support also of the bakers, butchers and butchers unions. No effort will be made to call out the hotel laundry help. "We are not ready for them yet," said Mr. Smith.

PHONE STRIKE LASTS HOUR.

Old Chicago Operators Wanted as Big Raise as New Ones Got.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Dissatisfaction with an increase in wages granted last week by the Chicago Telephone Company resulted in a brief strike by seventy-five operators on one downtown exchange here yesterday. For a time service was disrupted on this exchange, but a conference between the strikers and officials of the company resulted in all of the strikers returning to work after an hour's absence.

The company recently granted increased wages to its 14,000 employees, including 7,000 operators. It endeavored to give the largest increase to employees receiving the smallest pay, and newly employed operators are said to have received an increase of \$2 a week while old operators got only \$1 a week more.

The old operators are said to have demanded the same increase as the new ones.

United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation

Offers for sale, surplus

IRON, STEEL AND METALS

in the form of

SHEETS—PLATES—SHAPES—BARS

which is available for inspection at

Baltimore, Md.
Hog Island, Pa.
New Orleans, La.
So. Bethlehem, Pa.
Athenia, N. J.
Parr, Huron, N. Y.
Bristol, Pa.
Newark, N. J.

The material consists of approximately

30,000 Tons Sheets

7,000 Tons Shapes

20,000 Tons Plates

2,500 Tons Bars

Arrangements to inspect this material may be made, and detail inventory can be had on application to Head, Sales Section, Supply and Sales Division, United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, 140 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, or at the following district offices of the Supply and Sales Division:

115 Broadway, New York City; 140 N. Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; 115 Broad Street, New Orleans, La.; 922 Edison Bldg., Chicago, Ill.; Custom House, Boston, Mass.

U. S. Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation

140 North Broad Street, Philadelphia

SODA CLERKS CALL FOR \$40 A WEEK

Demands Include Eight Hour Day Schedule.

The lad in the white coat who draws your ice cream soda now wants a minimum of \$40 a week and an eight hour day. His demand is included in the general schedule drawn up by the United Drug Clerks, affiliated with the Retail Clerks Protective Association, covering salaries, hours, days off and duties.

The main demands are for eight hours as a day's work for all employees of retail pharmacies, with a full day's pay for overtime. All employees are to be off duty with pay on alternate legal holidays. Licensed pharmacists are to receive a minimum of \$50 a week; junior pharmacists, \$35; licensed druggists, \$35; junior drug clerks, \$25; cashiers, \$20; soda dispensers, first grade, \$40; second grade, \$30; third grade, \$20; porters, first grade, \$25, and second grade, \$20.

By means of this agreement, drawn up yesterday, the drug clerks hope to settle the difficulties existing between the union and the employers.

CHICAGO PLANTS ARE NEAR NORMAL

Men Are Warned to Return to Work by Wednesday or Lose Places.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Steel plant operators expressed to-night conviction they would be able to operate practically all the plants in the Chicago district at normal capacity Wednesday, the day set for all strikers to return or lose their jobs. Hundreds of strikers were told to have returned to their posts to-day.

Personal letters were delivered to every man formerly on the steel company's payroll to-day advising them that unless they reported for work by noon Wednesday they would be dropped from the roll and would lose property and pension rights. They were told that if they later secured work they would be considered as new employees.

Action of the steel companies in issuing the ultimatum followed close upon a conference of strikers held Saturday. At this meeting the Milwaukee delegation demanded the strike's end, and there was sentiment among most of the delegates for a trace of some sort that would permit the men to return to work while their union officials continued to negotiate with the companies.

Strike leaders said while some of the men showed a disposition to return to work, the great body of strikers were standing firm and would not return until authorized to do so by the union. John H. De Young, assistant secretary of the steel organization committee of the union, charged soldiers were intimidating strikers, forcing them to return to work when they were not ready to do so unless they returned they would be dropped.

Paul Glaser, attorney for the strikers at Gary, said that the port in several years the Holland-America liner Rotterdam, in yesterday from Rotterdam and Plymouth, sent twelve hunky men of her crew from quarantine to Hoboken to take the places of as many striking longshoremen. With volunteers from the office force of the line these men did good work, but made little impression on the trucks, suit cases and heavy Hollandese luggage of 650 first, 225 second, and 175 third class passengers. Unless the longshoremen decide to come back to work pretty soon they may take three days to unload all the baggage.

One Holland delegation of twenty-five members, headed by W. H. Nolens, and a Belgian delegation of twenty-five members, headed by Prof. P. H. Mahain of the University of Liege, are going to attend the International Labor Congress at Washington on Oct. 22.

Strike in Movie Houses Averted.

The owners of twenty-eight motion picture theatres on the East Side and in Brooklyn granted the demands yesterday to give the largest increase to employees receiving the smallest pay, and newly employed operators are said to have received an increase of \$2 a week while old operators got only \$1 a week more.

The old operators are said to have demanded the same increase as the new ones.

Baggage Stays on Liner.

Crew of Rotterdam Is Unable to Take Longshoremen's Places.

To help handle the biggest lot of baggage has brought to this port in several years the Holland-America liner Rotterdam, in yesterday from Rotterdam and Plymouth, sent twelve hunky men of her crew from quarantine to Hoboken to take the places of as many striking longshoremen. With volunteers from the office force of the line these men did good work, but made little impression on the trucks, suit cases and heavy Hollandese luggage of 650 first, 225 second, and 175 third class passengers. Unless the longshoremen decide to come back to work pretty soon they may take three days to unload all the baggage.

One Holland delegation of twenty-five members, headed by W. H. Nolens, and a Belgian delegation of twenty-five members, headed by Prof. P. H. Mahain of the University of Liege, are going to attend the International Labor Congress at Washington on Oct. 22.

Strike in Movie Houses Averted.

The owners of twenty-eight motion picture theatres on the East Side and in Brooklyn granted the demands yesterday to give the largest increase to employees receiving the smallest pay, and newly employed operators are said to have received an increase of \$2 a week while old operators got only \$1 a week more.

The old operators are said to have demanded the same increase as the new ones.

SENATE ASKED TO DRIVE OUT REDS

Continued from First Page.

whose activities are being investigated by another committee of the Senate, but he wanted to call attention at this time to the socialist activities of members of that commission chosen to investigate the packers and other corporations.

Any theory is that no matter what business is subject to investigation by the commission, Senator Watson said, it is entitled to fair and decent treatment and the Government should be sent out to investigate, not to persecute. They should impartially collect the facts and transmit them to the commission in order that that body may come to just conclusions concerning the issue.

Refers to Employees.

Senator Watson quoted from the report of the Federal Trade Commission in its investigation of the packing industry published June 24 last in which it referred to Walter Y. Durand, Francis J. Henry, Arthur R. Adams, Basil M. Manly, William W. Bays, Vandever Curtis and some fifteen others as having participated in the investigations.

"All these employees," said Mr. Watson, "are not Socialists nor have they been involved in Socialist activities, but some have been to an amazing degree."

His information is that Stuart Chase had general charge in Chicago of all investigations of the packing industry and supervision of all investigations of independent packers throughout the United States. He was married in 1915 and with his wife spent the honeymoon slumping and investigating along social lines in Rochester, N. Y. They collaborated in writing a book, "A Honeymoon Experiment," which plainly shows the Socialistic views of both. Since that time he has written much against what he calls capitalism. His office in Chicago during the investigation of the packers was in the Conway Building; and at once became the center of Socialistic activities. He organized and later became president of the "Fabian Club," a society founded for the express purpose of furthering the doctrines of Socialism. About him in the Trade Commission headquarters were grouped such men as Victor Berger and Irvine St. John Tucker, both of whom have been indicted and convicted under the espionage act, and many other extreme Socialists. His office became the rendezvous of a number of men devoted to the destruction of property, overthrow of government and consummation of the ideals of Socialism.

Sedition Was Advocated.

"He was active in securing the attendance of the employees of the Trade Commission at a meeting at the Coliseum at Chicago, at which Berger and other Socialists and radicals made inflammatory speeches. Under his direction were issued a series of publications called 'Fabian Facts,' all of which breathed a spirit of sedition and intense opposition to existing institutions, financial and governmental. He was also instrumental in organizing a meeting at the Chicago Theatre in January, 1919, at which Lincoln Steffens spoke. That anarchist had just returned from Russia and was signed by the State Government for our Government of Lenin and Trotsky."

"Chase wrote an article for the 'New Majority,' July 3, 1919, in which he severely criticized the United States Government for not recognizing the Russian Reds."

"It can be verified by affidavits that

Chase instructed members of the Trade Commission investigating staff that in the event that figures obtained from the packers' books were not the equivalent of those submitted by the packers in their various financial statements they should in all cases take the largest figures. In a number of instances it happened the figures obtained by the commission from the packers' books were not so large as those submitted by the packers and in each case the Trade Commission used the larger figures which would be arrived at by putting back various reserves into profits, thereby inflating the profits, all of which was done on Chase's positive instructions."

Calls Worker a Socialist.

Senator Watson said that Raphael Mallen, another commission investigator, was also a Socialist. He was in an army grison at Camp Grant in the summer and fall of 1917 on account of being a conscientious objector. He openly said, he said, had written for various Socialist publications, all of them inveighing against the existing order of things and insisting on a complete change in our social program.

"Mr. Mallen frequently waved a red flag at the meetings of his coemployees of the Trade Commission," said the Senator, "and always carried the red emblem in his pocket. He openly said his home in Chicago had been raided several times and that after the raiders left he brought his Socialist writings to the commission offices in the Federal Trade Commission headquarters, boasting that the bags containing them were 'Government dynamite.' He was more seditious in his remarks to members of the Trade Commission staff than anyone else in that body. He was under constant suspicion by the Government authorities at Chicago."

"R. S. Buck, the Senator proceeded, is the editor of a 'radical magazine' called the 'New Majority,' published in Chicago. Basil L. Manly, who was employed for a time by the Trade Commission in investigating the packers, belonged to the Fabian Club and was a contributor to radical papers. Manly maintained his relations with the Trade Commission until the Chicago headquarters were closed, after which he was appointed on the War Labor Board to succeed Frank P. Walsh, whom Mr. Watson characterized as 'a Socialist of a radical type as himself.' He continued his relations with this board, the Senator said, until recently, when he resigned to take a position with the Newspaper Enterprise Association, a publicity association, the Senator said, 'organized by William L. Colver, a member of the Federal Trade Commission.'

John G. Chisolm, another investigator, the Senator said, was at one time a member of the Russian Duma and afterward exiled to Siberia, whence he escaped. The Senator denominated him a pronounced Socialist and 'a socialist of the most virulent type, who never failed to express the greatest admiration for Lenin and Trotsky.'

Admirer of Berger.

Martin L. Sorber, still another investigator, he said, is a friend and admirer of Irvine St. John Tucker and of Victor Berger.

Mr. Watson said that while Sorber was under pay of the Trade Commission at \$1 a day to investigate the so-called Big Five of packers he was on the payroll of St. John Tucker.

Daniel A. Kemper and Karl S. Haines, investigators for the commission in Chicago, and a Mrs. Baldwin, who acted, the Senator said, as an accountant and stenographer in the Chicago headquarters, were Socialists of the extreme type. Mrs. Baldwin, he said, was an anarchist.

Senator Watson spoke of an anarchist parade in Chicago after the signing of the armistice, in which he said Chase

STEEL STRIKERS SEE CHANCES BETTERING

But Manufacturers Give Out Statements That Contradict Claims.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 20.—The steel strike was reviewed by the national committee for organizing iron and steel workers at an extraordinary session, which began here late to-day. Chairman John Fitzpatrick of Chicago declared that the beginning of the fifth week of the struggle found the strikers in better position than ever before. The critical period had been the third week, he added, but since that time the cause of the strikers had shown steady improvement.

Mr. Fitzpatrick's statement did not agree with statements made by steel companies. The Carnegie Steel Company announced that its plants in the Pittsburgh district were operating at 85 per cent. of capacity, except the Duquesne mill, and it was on full time with a full force. Independent mills also reported improvement in the number of men employed and the tonnage produced.

The committee received reports from all parts of the country, and upon these reports, it was announced, Mr. Fitzpatrick made his statement. No figures were given out. Another session of the committee will likely be held to-morrow.

Robert McKitchen of Chicago, president of an Illinois cooperative association for the distribution of food, presented a tentative plan for provisioning the strikers and their families.

Twenty-two of the forty-four hot mills in the plant of the McKeesport Tin Plate Company were started this morning with a force of approximately 1,000 men. The mills had been closed since the strike started.

Carnegie Steel Company officials said that another blast furnace had been blown in at Youngstown and that common laborers were returning to increase the numbers to the Bradock and Itasca furnaces.

In Ellwood City, Pa., 300 laborers at the Standard Engineering works and the Steel Car Forge Company went on strike to-day. A trolley car containing war men going to the plants was delayed through the removal of a fish plate, but no one was hurt. One arrest was made but the man was released later.

STEEL STRIKER SHOT.

Lackawanna Workman Refuses to Move at Trooper's Order.

BUFFALO, Oct. 20.—August L. Letonik was shot through the right foot by a Lackawanna trooper to-day.

Letonik was one of about 500 men who were preparing to march to the plant of the Lackawanna Steel Company. The man refused to heed an order from the police to disperse and, it is alleged, attempted to draw a revolver.

The parade was broken up without further trouble.

Ohio Plants Fail to Reopen.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 20.—Attempts of four of the largest steel plants in the city, idle because of the steel strike, to resume work at comparatively full strength to-day failed, according to reports from police and labor leaders early this morning. While company officials said there was no change in their announced plans to reopen the plants, they refused to give out any figures on the number of men who had returned to work.

ADDITIONAL ADWEAR



"and from there we went to Japan"

Talk about adventures!

Men in the Navy come home with the kind of experiences that most chaps read of only in books.

Here's your chance if you are a fellow!

Uncle Sam has, as you know, a big Navy and gives red-blooded young fellows like you an opportunity to step aboard and "shove off".

What will you get out of it?